bills as these.

#### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Tyrolean.

AMERICAN FINE ART SOCIETY-Loan Exhibition

BIJOU THEATRE-8:30-A Society Fad. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Ninety Days. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10

The Dore Gullery.

CASINO-8:15-Fencing Master.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-The New South. DALY'S THEATRE-11-Lenten Matinee-8:15-Twelfth EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE S 15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES-Day and Evening-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Cavalleria Rustica

and La Locundiera.

GARDEN THEATRE-S-The Mountebanks.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Diamond Breaker.

HARRIGAN'S 'SCATRE-S-Mulligan Guards' Ball. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Gloriana. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:15-Friend Fritz HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A THE

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-Consert. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Americans Abrond. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Dog

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL-8-PALMER'S THEATRE-8 20-Lady Windermere's Fan. STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-The Sportsman.

THEATRE-8:15-On Probation. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-For Revenue Only. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Marriage Spectre.

### Index to Advertisements.

Page	Cot.	Page.	Cei.
Amusements11	5-6	Instructions 8	1.2
Announcements12	3	Legal Notices 8	0
Bankers and Brokers11	4	Lost and Found S	- 6
Business Chances 9	5	Marriages & Deaths. 7	U
Business Chances 11		Miscellaneous12	3-6
Business Notices 6	1	Miscelinacous 9	ä
Dividend Notices 11	4	New Publications 8	1
Dressmaking 9	5	Ocean Steamers 10	6
Domestic Situations		Proposals 8	2
Wanted 9	0.8	Real Estate 8	3-4
Excursions11	5	Railroads 8	5.3
Financial11	3-4	Sales by Auction 11	5
For Sale 9	5	Special Notices 7	- 6
Help Wanted11	5	Steamboats 8	6
Horses and Carriages 9	4	Teachers 8	2
Horses and Carriages 11	4	Winter Resorts 8	4
Hotels		Work Wanted 9	5-6

#### Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure: 6 for \$9. None better at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway, New-Yerk and 829 Chestautes, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

Tribune Monthly.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of The Dally, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a new-stealer.

PORFIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Caneda and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Dally, Nemi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be raid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postad Order, Express Order. Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash on Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner? 11sk. age prepaid by The Tribune except as her

BACK NUMBERS.—For Back Numbers of the Daily and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is charged, on account of the cost of storage.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE Materials and American Price is Tribune. 134 Mar. FIGURE OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune, 134 Nassaust. New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York. BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Main branch office, 1,242 Broadway, upper corner 31st-st.
254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. of 23d-st.
152 6th-ave., corner 12th-st.
152 6th-ave., corner 12th-st.
160 West 42t-st., near 6th-ave.
20 West 42t-st., near 6th-ave.
257 West 42d-st., hear 5th-ave.
257 West 42d-st., hear 5th-ave.
157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
1538 3d-ave., between 75th and 75th sts.
1233 3d-ave., between 75th and 75th sts.
1233 3d-ave., near 6th-st.
1708 3t-ave., near 6th-st.
1708 3t-ave., near 6th-st.
1708 3t-ave., near 6th-st.
1708 3t-ave., near 6th-st.
1709 3t-ave., near 15th st.
171 3t-ave., near 15th st.
172 3t-ave., near 15th st.
173 3t-ave., near 15th st.
174 Charlet. And 157 Division-st.
175 Charlet. And 157 Division-st.
176 Division-st., between Warren and Chambers sts.
185 East 47th-st., corner 3d-ave.
26 East 42d-st., near Madison-ave.
26 East 42d-st., heaven 112th and 113th sts.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Asquith presented in the House of Commons a Welsh Disestablishment bill, which passed its first reading; a motion to reject it was lost, 301 to 245, == The Behring Sea Commission of Arbitration held a formal meeting in Paris and adjourned until March 23. - A motion supported by ex-Premiers Crispi and Rudini for the investigation of the bank scandals was rejected by the Italian Chamber of Deputies. = Eleven Sicilian brigands were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: The Diplomatic and Military Academy tills were passed; the Legislative bill was dis cussed. = House: Colonel Herbert was cheered as he entered the House; the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up against a vain attempt to call up the Anti-Option bill.

Domestic .- Governor Werts vetoed the three racing bills passed by the New-Jersey Legislature . - Governor Osborn, of Wyoming, appointed A. C. Beckwith United States Senator. The return of the Hawatian Commissioners to Hawaii is delayed till the treaty is acted on. The Gate City Bank of Atlanta, Ga., closed its doors: Redwine's defalcation is \$70,000, \_\_\_\_ The Beaufpre Mercantile Company of St. Paul, a dry goods concern, failed with liabilities of \$100,000.

City and Suburban.-Charles Parsons resigned from the presidency of New-York and New-Eng land, == Final awards made at the dog show Stephen C. Broadwell, a noted forger, was caught, = A swindler attempted to kill a shoe dealer in Madison-ave, and then killed himself. == The ice greatly interfered with traffi = Rufus Hatch and Arthur Leary died. = Stocks declined almost from the open ing, and last prices were generally the lowest for the day. The liquidation has not been completed. Money on call ruled at 5 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudiness possibly with a light shower early in the day; clearing by or before noon; cooler at night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 24: average, 31 1-8.

Yesterday's action in the Senate regarding ambassadors marks a decided gain, since without a single objection an amendment was made to the Consular and Diplomatic bill providing that any American minister abroad shall be raised to the rank of ambassador whenever the country to which he is accredited announces its intention of sending an ambassador to Washington. The House ought to find it easy to accept this amendment, especially as not a dollar of additional expense is involved. The prestige of the United States has suffered in foreign capitals from the existing arrangement.

Another first-class judicial appointment has been made by President Harrison, who yesterday nominated Benton Hanchett, of Michigan, as Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, to succeed Justice Jackson. Mr. Hanchett is one of the leading lawyers of his State, and is well fitted for a judicial post. Although a prominent citizen, he has never been a candidate for office, and, so far from seeking this Judgeship, he had indorsed another man for the place. The Sixth Circuit embraces Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessce.

The testimony given yesterday in the Brook-

member of the department is extremely interesting and valuable as throwing light upon the degree to which political influence has pene-Commissioner Ennis. Of course this witness's testimony will need corroboration, but it may be said that it confirms in a striking way the popular belief respecting Ennis and his methods. If firemen tell the whole truth, they will be in danger of discipline in one form or another. A certain guarantee ought to be given them that they will not be made to suffer for any disclosures they may furnish. Cannot the investigating commission arrange this?

It is a satisfaction to record that a gang of Sicilian bandits have met their deserts and that the Italian Government is preceeding against these rascals with courage and spirit. Eleven brigands were sentenced yesterday to penal servitude for life. They are all such notorious desperadoes that the utmost precautions were necessary to keep them safely during the trial. The crime which they committed was a most atrocious one, and they richly deserve the punishment meted out to them. It will strike terror to the hearts of other brigands who infest the region where these miscreants have done their villanous work.

The Republicans in the Assembly are in a hopeless minority, nevertheless they have a most important duty to perform. That their leaders realize this was shown at the caucus held on Wednesday evening, when it was decided to give every bill a careful inspection and, of course, to put forth every effort to defeat unworthy measures. The majority will bear a good deal of watching. One thing strongly urged at the caucus was that all the Republicans should be in their seats every day during the remainder of the session. This is of the utmost importance, and it is to be hoped that every Republican will act upon the suggestion.

### MR. CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Mr. Cleveland has announced his Cabinet. Six of the eight Departments have been assigned to men who, if they are not simply personal friends of Mr. Cleveland, are certainly not representative members of his party, and of the six none except Messrs. Gresham and Lamont have had the smallest experience in handling great public affairs, or have occupied any place of National distinction. From the Democratic point of view, as expressed in the Chicago platform declaring for Free Trade pure and simple, Mr. Carlisle's selection for the Treasury is to be commended. He has been known hitherto only as a legislator. He has never held executive office either in his State or under a Federal commission. But his distinguished abilities are beyond question. Gentle, fair and moderate as his disposition is, he does not lack firmness. He is a Democrat through and through, a stout partisan, judicial and sincere in temperament, incorruptible in character. If he develops the possession of executive ability he cught to make an ideal manager of our financial affairs according to the principles to which he, perhaps more than any other of his party, has succeeded in committing the country.

The choice of Mr. Herbert for the Navy

Department is also to be praised without qualification. No man in the country understands the business of the Department better than he, excepting, of course, the Secretary who will make way for him. But his succession is an assurance that there will be no change in the enlightened policies which have given us already so powerful a fleet of warships, and have rendered our shipyards and gun foundries so thoroughly competent to make the Navy what it should be. There ought to be no partisan sides of the questions involved in rebuilding the Navy, and so far as he is concerned there have been none. He has patriotically and most effectively sustained President Harrison and General Tracy in the splendid work they have done, and in continuing it he may count on the same hearty and generous spirit of helpfulness from Republicans that has so highly distinguished him.

The principles of selection that have led Mr. Cleveland to make Mr. Hoke Smith Secretary of the Interior are inexplicable. The Interior Department is by far the most difficult to manage of all the branches of the Executive office. It contains the Pension Bureau, the Indian Bureau, the Land Office, the Fatent Office, the Census Bureau and a host of other distinct divisions of government. Its affairs relate mostly to the West, and deal with surveys, irrigation, land laws, railroad grants, Territorial administration and Indian affairs. To pick up an unknown person from a far Southern State, who has never had to do with the public service anywhere, who cannot know even theoretically anything about the vast interests of the Interior Department, and to set him down in such an office is an audacious and unjustifiable proceeding. It is a cruel reflection on the eminent Democrats who in Congress and in other branches of the service have so fully qualified themselves for this peculiar trust, and it is naturally received by them with derision and irritation. Almost as bad is the appointment of Mr. Bissell to be Postmaster-General, Mr. Bissell stands for nothing in policies or affairs, and is known only as a person in whose society Mr. Cleveland spent his bachelor days in Buffalo. In its demands upon experience, knowledge of the country and of politics and upon high-class ability the Postoffice is second only to the Interior Department and the Treasury. It should have gone to a Democrat of the first type. known and respected throughout the country. If there was room in the Cabinet for the

appointment of one who was in an especial degree the President's friend, it was exhausted when the War Department was assigned to Mr. Lamont. He possesses, if not undoubted qualifications for a Cabinet office, something, at least, so like them that no objection will be made to his choice. He cortainly knows men and affairs and is thoroughly respected. Nothing much is to be said for or against Mr. Morton, of Nebraska, or of Mr. Olney, of Massachusetts, but experienced Democratic leaders from Democratic States are well entitled to feel that the selection of such men is a slight upon themselves. Of course it does not follow from the fact of a man's being generally unknown that he is incapable, but with scores to choose from, whose characters and abilities have been proved and approved, such departures from the sound principles which have generally guided Presidents in making up their Cabinets are certainly full of risk. The appointment of Judge Gresham is unique. The State Department is not necessarily a political office, and, perhaps, if it were, Mr. Gresham would be qualified to hold it in a Democratic Administration. His political principles have seemed to undergo numerous and rapid changes during the last four years, and what he believes just now is difficult to say. He is an able lawyer, and as Secretary of State his functions will be largely those which he is natu-

trated the service under the administration of the President is a trustee and an executor for the carrying out of fixed party principles, whatrepresentative.

AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Some of our Democratic antagonists persist in regarding the transfer of the New-York and the Paris to the American flag as a triumph for the principle of free ships. If they were more candid they would describe it accurately, as THE TRIBUNE has done, as a broad-minded compromise in the interest of American shipping and the auxiliary navy. The Inman Line was receiving a subvention for the privilege tion. The chief obstacle to the transfer of to Cape May with temptations to vicious inthe line to the American flag was the \$3,000,- dulgence, to dishone ty and fraud. No honor-000 of capital invested in these ships. With these vessels admitted to registry an equivalent tonnage could be constructed in American yards and advantage be taken of the Ocean Mail act. The conditions of the problem made a compromise timely and wise. By a conditional relaxation of the Registry law work was provided for American shipyards, a transatlantic line was brought under the flag and a powerful auxiliary navy was created, It is a characteristic attitude which Demo cratic partisans have taken respecting shipping

interests. When constructive legislation is required in view of the systematic protection by maritime Europe of its merchant fleets by bounties, liberal mail payments and naval subventions, these objectors are strenuous in opposing "All that is necessary," they say, "in order to restore American shipping is the repeal of the antiquated Registry statutes." They point to the flag over the New-York as a proof of what will happen all along the coast if the law be repealed. They do not pause to consider whether the Inman Line would have given up the British subvention if the Ocean Mail act had not been passed, nor whether it is not an advantage to the country to have a fleet of splendid merchant ships built at the Cramps' yards. They do not explain why the Brazil Line did not succeed when it chartered a flect of foreign-built ships or why it was compelled to fall back upon the Subsidy act as a last resort. Their only cry is "Free ships"; and the logic of that cry is this; the only way in which the commercial marine can be restored is through the encouragement of foreign shipbuilding and the destruction of the American shipyards or their conversion into neggarly repair shops.

Nothing could be more disingenuous than the Democratic plea that the decline of the American commercial marine on the high seas has been caused by Protection. The Protection by which it was built up in twenty years to a tonnage exceeding in 1810 what it was in 1890 was withdrawn during the period from 1815 to 1850. The coastwise and inland fleets have been protected from 1789 to 1893 and they have prospered. The marine in foreign trade was brought under free-trade conditions respecting ocean freighting, and it has declined from lack of protection. England when the flags were equalized substituted for the previous discriminations of its navigation laws a system of indirect protection by bounties, mail subsidies, naval subventions and insurance ratings. In that way it established the supremacy of its merchant fleet with the aid of the Alabama raids and the substitution of iron for timber. Under the same conditions of free trade in ocean freighting the American fleat in foreign trade has declined because its welfare and prosperity have not been promoted nor its resources developed by the same English policy of enlightened self-interest. With the Inman Line converted into an American enterprise by the operation of the Ocean Mail act, there is a belated application of the policy which has been employed by every European maritime Power.

# STILL DISGRACING THEMSELVES

The disgraceful course which the Populist leaders in Kansas are still pursuing shows in a clear light the real quality of men who have been obtruding themselves as superior to most of their fellow-citizens-more patriotic, more honest, more enlight ned, more unselfish. These persons have pretended to be horrified by the greed and venality and tyranny of the old parties, and profoundly sensible of the misery which they have inflicted on the great mass of the people. It is impossible to exaggerate the vehemence with which their alleged beliefs and policies have been enunciated. The platform which they adopted in National Convention at Omaha last July is a marvellous conglomeration of wails, curses and pledges. Having asked the people to understand that they were in a state of utter shame and wretched ness, it introduced the new party as the only hope of rescue and resuscitation, the blessed agency for restoring the rule of equal rights and privileges and bringing back prosperity and honor.

This is what the new party was proclaimed to be last summer. Turning from the counterfeit to the genuine article, as it has been exhibited in Kansas this winter, the contrast is seen to be sufficiently vivid. In Omaha the Populists were eager to crush unlawful power and to not truth, honor and justice in control. In Topeka they have been determined to steal a Legislature, and having begun the execution of a plot to that end they have been willing to carry it out and get the fruits of it by pillage and murder. This is not surmise but fact seen and acknowledged by all. It will be remembered whenever a Populist spokesman declare that the country is rushing to destruction and offers to save it.

A CHECK TO NEW-JERSEY GAMBLERS. Governor Werts of New-Jersey has vetoed the mischievous racetrack bills which had been passed by the Senate and Assembly in pursuance of a corrupt Democratic bargain. THE TRIBUNE has already made the facts public concerning the conspiracy between the managers of the Democratic campaign in New-Jersey last year and the representatives of the winter racetracks. It is evident that New Jersey is now afflicted with the worst Legis lature in her history. No legislative majority with any conscience or self-respect would have consented to give over the State so completely to the worst class of gamblers as the Demo cratic majority in both Houses at Trenton voted to do. But what better could be expected from a Legislature in which "Glouces ter" Thompson, founder, owner and manage of the vilest cesspool in the State, is so con spicuous and influential a figure, and in which Thompson's racetrack starter is the Speake of the Assembly? Governor Werts in his veto messages point

out clearly the evil purposes of these inde fensible bills, which are intended to fill the State with Gloncesters and Guttenburgs, to encourage and diffuse the werst sort of gambling

possible that this is a good Cabinet. As a this State is a modest and harmless measure Democratic Cabinet, and on the theory that in comparison with the outrageous bills which Governor Werts has vetced. This act permits betting only on regularly recognized racetracks ever else it may turn out to be, it is not on regular racedays between May 15 and October 15, and does not allow any association to race with betting for more than thirty days in a every day in the year, except Sundays, and aimed to promote winter racing with all its These bills also sought to protect gambling on races at any and all times in all parts of the State by lightening the penalties against bookmaking. The result of such legislation as this would be to set up a Gloucester or a Guttenburg in every county in the State, of reserving those ships for naval use by the to make professional gamblers a favored and British Government. The Ocean Mail act protected class in New-Jersey, and to fill all offered a substitute for this foreign subven- the towns and cities from the Hudson River

> STORMY WEATHER FOR DEMOCRATS. Mr. Cleveland's troubles thicken. One cannot help feeling a profound sympathy for the man who has undertaken to manage the Democratic party upon its return to power after thirty-two years of exclusion from the responsibilities of government. From March, 1885, to March, 1889, Mr. Cleveland and his friends could hold office, but could not make laws. Now full responsibility is placed upon them, and they begin to quarrel at once. Even in the present House, more than two-thirds Democratic, the coming President can get nothing done that he wants, and the prospect is that it will force upon him an extra session which

he is especially anxious to avoid. Mr. Carlisle excites the alarm and wrath of Democratic manufacturers by calling on unpractical theorists of the Reform Club to make a tariff for him. On the silver question a so-called compromise was concocted at a small meeting at Mr. Carlisle's house which displeases everybody. The free silver men will fight it to the death, because it would stop purchases of silver entirely for sixteen months, the time required to coin bullion on hand. Sound money men oppose it because it would add enormously to the load of useless coin in the Treasury, and would provide for indefinite issues of silver certificates. A makeshift so palpable seems likely to get little support, though its origin is supposed to indicate that Mr. Cleveland insti-

Democrats who believe in their tariff platform are growing every day more distrustful of Mr. Cleveland and his closest advisers. Colonel Watterson, of "The Louisville Courier-Journal," cries out for the immediate uprooting of every vestige of protection in the tariff. But 'The Cincinnati Enquirer," the foremost Demceratic journal of Ohio, having very close relations to very powerful interests, declares as

To do so would bring disasters upon the country while would annihilate the party responsible for them. Mr. Cleveland, though accused of it, has never proposed The Democracy has never proposed to run the ploughshare of destruction through any of our manufacturing industries, but would encourage, foster and enlarge their beneficence.

Then the same journal talks of the "De mocracy of Mr. Cleveland's school." The rift between the two Democratic factions is growing deeper and wider every day, and threatens to become a rupture when the tariff theorists send in their bill to a Democratic House.

After all the exertions of the representatives of Wall Street interests and Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic House has thus far refused to do anything about silver purchases, and it is threatened that the three-per-cent-bond authorization shall be defeated by filibustering if necessary. The filibusters are already trying to strangle the Anti-Option bill, and their example will be followed by the free silver men. With only a few days remaining of the Cleveland might be compelled to call an extra session immediately after March 4, though he has been thoroughly aware that it would embarrass him exceedingly. His term of official responsibility has not yet begun, and yet his troubles and difficulties are already serious enough to account for many sleepless nights. The worst of it for him is that they all come from the dishonest professions or the dangerous tendencies of his own party.

# AT THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN.

It is confidently believed that The Weekly Tribme has for some time past enjoyed the largest bona-fide circulation, paid up for one year, among actual subscribers, of any weekly in the United States issued from the office of a daily. There are, no doubt, several excellent weeklies of a literary character which have enormous circulations. These are not referred to. The statement includes simply the political and secular weeklies issued from the office of dailies. While of little consequence to the general revier

the circulation of a paper is of the deepest importance to advertisers. The success of The Weekly Tribune is due to several facts. It is a specially prepared newspaper of great merit It comes close to the heart of the mass of the American people, has never sought to deceive them, and has never betrayed their interests. Its contents are full of both entertainment and instruction. Its special discusions of the interests of Union veterans, and of the great questions of the Tariff and Finance in lanmage which every one can understand, and its willingness to let the other side be heard in its columns, have endeared it to the people; and its sucess, especially during the last two years, has been phenomenal. An illustration of its fairness may be seen in the issue of February 22, in which appears an article, seven columns in length, from the pen of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, on the Free Coinage of Silver, this article being the first gun in a joint debate between the Schator, backed by the silver men, and Roswell G. Horr, backed by Republican authorities, on that important topic, Mr. Horr taking the sound money side.

During the Presidential campaign the circulation of The Weekly Tribune ran up to 260,000 a week. All of the campaign subscriptions expired shortly after the election, and the circulation of The Weekly Tribune, by actual count of the mailing lists, January 18, 1893, was as follows:

	11179	2007		
-	0.2000 Aug 2002	32,826	Nevada	
	New-York		Utah	
-	Pennsylvania	13,201	Cian	- 5
	New-Jersey	2,417	Wyoming	- 1
y	Delaware	246	Washington	- 6
	Maryland	1,041	LOregon	2.0
e.	Maine	3.957	District of Columbia.	77.7
82	New-Hampshire	2.476	Virginia	1.4
y	Verment	4.142	West Virginia	1
	Massachusetts	2,262	North Carolina	1.5
-			South Carolina	3
n	Rhode Is and	1.989	Georgia	
11	Connecticut		12 orde	
8	Ohlo	17.813	Florida	- 1
	Indiana	6.463		- 53
	Illinois	7.724	Mississippi	ä
æ	lows	10,902		4
r	Mirnesota	3,992	Kentucky	2.4
•	Michigan	6.758	Texas	1.0
-	Kansas	6.856	Arkansas	3
	Wisconsin		Tennessee	1.1
h	Colorado	724	Mis ouri	4.0
	Vehraska	5,557	California	9.5
r	Artigor a	136	Alaska	200
		1,410	Canada	1
	No. & So. Dakota	123		- 3
530	Indian Territory	2:17	Foreign	
8	Idaho		Transit 15	
6	Montana	518	Total17	3,1
	New-Mexico	110		
100				

tions and renewals, The Weekly Tribune is holding this great business; and at the rate at which

theory that he is to be the Government, it is | by gangs of swindlers. The Ives Pool act in | scriptions for one year. Whatever views others newspaper, The Tribune sees no proof that the day of the weekly is past. There is an immense field for a good paper, and The Tribune leads its

contemporaries in occupying it. The people who take The Weekly Tribune are, in the main, the reading class, the most intelligent men, with their families, among the farmyear. The New-Jersey bills proposed to per- ers, mechanics and villagers of the United States mit any association to race with betting on but they also include many thousands of the residents of large cities, who are dealers in agricultural products, and must have the superb market reports of this paper (these reports being considered official by dairymen and others), for regular use in the purchase and sale of the goods they handle.

There are many cases on record in which a single well-prepared and well-displayed advertisement in The Weekly Tribune brought so much business to the advertiser that he was actually compelled to withdraw his advertising because he could not attend to the orders which the advertising brought him. Of course every advertiser cannot expect a response like that; but the fact remains, all the same, that The Weekly Tribable person can frame an apology for such une is undoubtedly not only the best political weekly in the United States, the most accurate, trustworthy and instructive, but the one in which it will pay the bona-fide advertiser the best to announce his offers to the public. Every issue is read by nearly a million people.

The retirement of Secretary Foster from the State Department in order to take part in the Behring Sea arbifration leaves a temporary vacancy which will be filled by the Assistant Secretary. The term of the outgoing Secretary has been short, but he has succeeded admirably in conducting many complex diplomatic questions. All members of the service have felt the impress of his high intelligence and force of character. Few Secretaries of State have left the Department with a better record for industry, courage, comprehensive grasp of great questions of international law and unerring discernment of the forces of American opinion.

A good many citizens of this town might with advantage to themselves and their neighbors go to the dog show and learn manners from well-bred Trays and Rovers.

Some of the Senators at Albany think that be fore any further appropriation for World's Fair purposes is made the State Commissioners should give a detailed account of their expenditures up to the present, and of the way in which the unspent part of last year's appropriation is to be laid out. The commissioners, however, assert that it will be unwise to disclose their full plans at this time, lest other States should take advantage of them to our hurt; and their statement of the case seems to have sound reason in it. Hence the demand for a bill of particulars does not appear to be in order just now, although the details of the commissioners' work might with propriety, perhaps, be laid before a legislative committee. The Legislature in considering the World's Fair appropriation should display a liberal spirit. The people of the State will sup port it in such a policy, for the importance of maintaining the dignity and prestige of New-York at the World's Fair is universally recognized.

It is rumored that Governor Flower has reached the conclusion that charter tinkering-for Democratic revenue only-has gone about far enough Considering that in his annual message of last year he came out strong for home rule, and made a vigorous protest against charter tinkering, there is no reason why the report should not be

"The New-York Times" remarks that American shipbuilding is "hampered by taxing the materials it uses." If it will refresh its memory by referring to the McKinley act it will find that all materials required for the construction and repair of merchant ships for the foreign trade can be imported duty free. It also declares: "If vessels are largely built abroad at first there will be repairs to be made here and the business will be built up until it is found that ships can be built here as well." There is free-trade patriotism and common sense for you! By the repeal of the Registry laws the business of the American shipyards would be taken away from them; but "The Times" consoles itself with the reflection that they could find a few odd jobs present Congress, and several important appropriation bills in danger, it looks as if Mr. finally succeed in building ships themselves. inally succeed in building ships themselves. assumption that this great industry can be built up by destroying it or leaving just enough of it to enable foreign ships to be repaired in American ports.

> The tacties of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's envoys are a frank confession that the deposed sovereign of Hawaii is an advocate of annexation. Its only opponents, indeed, are that small and queer clique of Britannized Democrats. But is the coming President to be one of these? Is he to become their leader?

The members of the Democratic ring in Jersey City overreached themselves when they secured the passage of a law extending the term of the Mayor from two years to five. This was done in the interest of Allan L. McDermott, who expected to make himself Mayor last year. The result, however, was to make Mr. Wanser Mayor for the lengthened term, greatly to the disgust of the Democrats. They are now desirous of reducing the term to two years again, though, of course, any law now passed would not affect the Republican incumbent. Mayor Wanser has four years more to serve, and during that time the respectable element in Jersey City should become so well satisfied with good government that it ought to be impossible for the corrupt gang to get the upper

Fishermen who fish with nets in the fresh waters of this State will be interested in proceedings which are about to be instituted in Dutchess County. "The Hudson Republican" reports that State Game and Fish Protector Kennedy is after a number of Dutchess fishermen who took fish with a net last December in the Wappinger Creek. His purpose is to proceed against them to recover from each a fine of \$100. He has already made several arrests.

"The New-York Evening Post" speaks of the Registry law as "Republican legislation." is rather good for an infallible journal. The usual Democratic epithet applied to the navigation laws is "antiquated," and it ought to have warned our neighbor to look back a long distance to the Independence era. The patriotic legislators who built up the commercial marine a century ago by establishing discriminating imposts and tonnage dues were not willing to have an American buy a foreign ship and then enjoy these privileges. They protected the shipbuilder by limiting the conditions of registry so that the merchant fleet should be American from stem to stern. So clearly was the duty of protecting the shippards recognized that this statute was not repealed when the flags were equalized and free trade in freighting proclaimed between 1815 and 1850. The Republican party has done a good deal for the country, but it was not directly responsible for the work of the earliest American Administrations.

At the recent banquet of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, John Crerar, Q. C., of Hamilton, Ontario, responded to the toast, "Our International Trade Relations." In the course of his speech Mr. Crerar, while conceding that some 1,000,000 Canadians are now living in the United States, and that 20 per cent of the number are With slight fluctuations, caused by expira- in favor of annexation, carnestly contended that, practically speaking, there was no sentiment of that sort in Canada. It will strike the average must have uncommonly little influence a

those whom they have left at home and wi it is presumed they still have relations.

PERSONAL

The daughter of James Russell Lowell, Mrs. denies that the poet's home in Cambridge, Man, a to be sold. Elmwood was left in trust for her callier and she is not legally empowered to dispose of

Susan B. Anthony declares that she was in to remain an old maid by noticing, as she through a New-England graveyard years ago to constantly recurring inscription, "Sacred to the ory of A—, relict of the late Z—." She then there took a mental iron-clad oath to remain unmarried rather than have her existence region for future generations simply as the "relict" of man.

man.

Among the valuable presents sent to the Post memory of his golden jubilee were those of the Post Government. Among them are two magnitudes candelabra of gilded bronze, with high blue for vases. These will be placed in the Vatican. Per the character of St. Joachim, which Leo XIII dedicated Church of St. Joachim, which Leo XIII dedicated his patron saint, the Government sent two laporcelain vales from the Sevres factory. Count is febvre de Behaine presented the gifts to His Hollage.

Secretary and Mrs. Elkins and Secretary and Mrs. Rusk will reniain in Washington until summ tary Tracy will eventually come to New-York to he with Mrs. Wilmerding, but it is not yet dete how soon this removal will be effected. The Sec now soon this removal will be effected. The Sur-tary of State, Major John W. Foster and his wife will start for Europe without waiting for Jarch in Promptly after that date Secretary Noble wish and old home in St. Louis, Secretary Charles Forter pos-back to Fostoria, Ohio, and Attorney-General Hills resumes his old life in Indianapolis. Postmaster-Ge-eral and Mrs. Wanamaker and family will leave March 8 for a leisurely trip in their private on through Florida, Mexico and California. Upon their return East some time in June they expect to pa abroad. The sculptor, R. H. Park, who reproduced Min

Rehan's outlines in silver for the Montana exhibit at the World's Fair, is to execute a statue of Pere Marquette, the early explorer of the Upper Lake region, which Wisconsin means to send to the Capital at Washington. He also has a commission for a bas of President Harrison.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is said that a Frenchman has succeeded in getting a very good quality of silk from spiders. In twenty-seven days he obtained more than 4,000 rards of silk from a species of spider found in Madagasca. But there is no commercial value in the experiment owing to the fact that when a number of spiders are together they cannot be prevented from eating each other up.

Mrs. Muscovado-The Newriches are people who don't know who their grandparents were.

Mrs. Rockotl-Oh, yes, they do, but they hope no one else does.-(Hamper's Bazar.

According to "The Hartford Times," there are ome old men in Hartford. Hubbard Hollist now nearly eighty-eight years old, yet he takes care of the horses, barn and stable as effectively as ever, Dr. David Crary, 13 Seyms-st., is now in his eighty eighth year, yet he goes out with the Fox-Hunters Club occasionally and bags a fox or two on Takots Mountain. Deacon Morgan Lewis, 905 Main-st., is also eighty-eight, and he still drives about, more or less. There are in the town a number of other old people of eighty-eight or along there who keep tolerably lively for that age.

Mrs. McShantee (triumphantly)—I see ye are takn' in washin' again, Mrs. McProudee.

Mrs. McProudee (whose husband has lost a paring plants of the paring the same of the paring wants the windles covered with steam, so they can make pictures on thim.—(New-York Weekly.

"The Public Ledger Almanac" for 1893 is, at isual, a home book of reference and a treasury of nformation on local and general subjects and events. This is the twenty fourth annual issue of Mr. Child's almanac, which is presented each year to the sabscribers to "The Ledger." It is furnished free of cost and none are sold.

Don't try to carry all your religion in your head.
It is hard to feel at home with people who never
make mistakes.
It takes a root a life-time to find out what others
see at a giance.
He who would be strong in mind must have facts
for his diet.
The man who never praises his wife deserves to
have a poor one.

The man who here places is often what have a poor one.

What some people call prudence is often what others call meanness.

The devil shoots hard at the man who makes an honest tax reture.

If you had to go to heaven on the testimony of your dressmaker, could you do it!

If some men would get nearer to the Lord, they wouldn't have to make so much noise in church.—

(Pants Horn. It is said that most of the finest foreign cales

planted in this country are to be found in the State of Delaware. A magnificent spanish ook, eight feet in diameter at the base, was recently cut down near Georgetown in that state. A stick of timber was squared from it sixty feet long and two feet square.

Maud-I don't see how you can marry a man like the count, who is marrying you only for your money. Marie-He does not put it in that way, He says he is marrying my money only for me.-(Brun-A Dakota paper says that though the deep snow

is a little disagreeable, it is a good thing for the banana crop.

"Here, boys, stop that fighting."
"We ain't fighting, mister; we're playing Democrats."
"What do you mean, then, by scratching each other, and pulling hair and kicking each other's shins?"
"He is a Cleveland Democrat and I'm for Hill."
-(Texas Siftings.

The Minnesota Historical Society has just issued & volume entitled " The Mississippi River and its Source. In this volume the ultimate source of the river is declared to be in a partially inclosed basin containing many ponds, lying directly south of Lake Itasca, and distant from its head about three miles. For all pro-tical and popular purposes, therefore, Lake Itasca may continue to be known as the source of the Mississippl.

The State of Minnesota has set apart the region about

Lake Itasca as a State park. The late Duke Maximilian, father of the Empress of Austria, was one of the most simple and adable of men. One day, as he was travelling on the train between his country residence and Vienna, he ical into conversation with a banker from Stuttgart. "Are you going to Vienna;" asked the Duke. "Yes; to see my daughter. She has just been married."

"As; to see my daughter."
"Ah!" said the Duke; "mine has just been married also. Was it a good match!"
"Excellent! And that of your daughter!"
"Not bad either."
"My daughter married the banker Goldschmidt."
"Mine the Emperor of Austria."—(Harper's Bazz.

RATIFY THE HAWAHAN TREATY! From The New-York Sun (Dem.).

From The New-York sun (Dem.).

The treaty-making power has seldom been most indic onsity exercised than in this instance. The tresident, as we have said, has exerted the smallest measure of authority compatible with an effective assertion of American sovereignty over the islands. It set to Congress to determine what use shall be made of that sovereignty in almost every important detail. It seems incredible that any senator who detail. It seems incredible that any senator has at heart the welfare and progress of the United States can fail to record his vote in favor of confirming the Hawalian treaty. GIVE HIM A FAIR CHANCE, GENTLEMEN,

From The Springfield Union.

The disposition to poke fun at Hoke Smith should be restrained. Mr. Smith is a very successful man, and if he does as well by the Interior Department as he has done by himself he will be an efficient Cabinet officer.

FORGETTING PARTISANSHIP.

From The Eatlimore American.

We recall no incident in the recent political history of this or any other country more creditable to the manhood and courtesy of the participants that dinner given to ex-senator Carlisle by the members of the Senate. It was a most musual but a the oughly deserved tribute to the conspicuous ability and the distinguished public service of the gentleman from Kentucky, and it was proof of the fact that partisms ship has its limitations, over which it is easy to step when the occasion is a worthy one.

HAWAII NOT SO VERY REMOTE.

From The Kuoxville Journal.

"Honolulu is nearer to Washington than Alaska
is," says the Hon. George H. Bates, ex-Commissioner
to Samon. It can also be reached from Washington
in a shorter time than California could when it became United States territory.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY WITH M'RINLEY.

From The Boston Advertiser.

His honesty is andisputed. The purity of his private life commands the respect of all who heror an sulfied character. His abilities are extraordinary. He is a statesman of whom Americans, whether they agree or disagree with him in matters of party polities, have reason to be proud. In his present difficulties he is the object of that ungradging sympathy which his worth and his misfortune merit.

INTERESTING, BUT NOT IMPORTANT.

Horizontal Bill Morrison and Isaac Pusey Gray are understood to be fitting out expeditions to discover which State Judge Gresham represents, Illinois & Indiana.

rally and by long experience qualified to peron the most extensive scale all over Newclubs are coming in there is every prospect of a man, we take it, that in case Mr. Crerar is cor-Jersey, and to sanction by the protection of circulation of 190,000 or 200,000 before many rect in his view this 20 per cent-200,000 peopleferm. lyn Fire Department investigation by a former | As Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, and on the the law the fleecing of hosts of unwary dupes weeks, all composed of paid-up, bona-fide sub-